

FIRST EDITION

The Status of Napoleon.

Unhappy Fate of Paris.

In and About Metz.

Bismarck and Mr. Malet.

The Tamworth Railway Accident.

Interesting Balloon Adventures.

THE ROYAL CAPTIVE.

The Present Status of Napoleon—The Imperial Exile still Emperor of France.

The North-German Correspondent, which is said to be an official organ of Bismarck, in its issue of September 23 contains the following important article:—

"A great deal of wrath has been unnecessarily wasted by the neutral, and particularly by some of the English papers, on an imaginary 'diabolic project of King William to replace Emperor Napoleon by force on the throne of France. The sole foundation for this perfectly gratuitous supposition appears to be the kind and respectful treatment accorded to the captive of Wilhelmshöhe by his Prussian Majesty, for which the Emperor Napoleon has his senses will attach a political significance to the joke imputed to Count Bismarck last July, that if the French were beaten, the best punishment they could get would be to make them keep their Emperor."

"In a former number we endeavored to show that King William could not well refuse to regard his prisoner as being still the Emperor of France. When Napoleon surrendered his sword at Sedan, no one could believe that he was not the acknowledged ruler of France—recognized as such both at home and abroad—and this undoubted fact decided the reception he was to find in Germany, and the character of his imprisonment. It is not surprising, therefore, that the King of Prussia was not his judge, and had only to dispose of the captive in a manner compatible with the honor of the allied governments. Louis Napoleon is as truly a sovereign as Wilhelmshöhe as Francis I was at Madrid; and war, among civilized nations, does not abolish international courtesy."

"If it be asserted that the proclamation of the republic must be regarded as the knell of the empire, we must confess our inability to see how the republic, if it were to be proclaimed, could put itself in the place of a government regularly elected and solemnly confirmed by the French people. Nor do the Committee of Defense justice, when they claim to be regarded as the successors of the King of Prussia, not his judge, and had only to dispose of the captive in a manner compatible with the honor of the allied governments. Louis Napoleon is as truly a sovereign as Wilhelmshöhe as Francis I was at Madrid; and war, among civilized nations, does not abolish international courtesy."

shuddering Paris; and, let him use them as considerably as he will, the necessities of war will compel a widespread devastation. How can we ever hope to revisit Paris and find it as it used to be? The shrubs may be replanted and the flowers laid out anew, but neither our generation nor the next will see the pleasant woods that we knew them. If M. Hausmann's creations should be shattered, if the beautiful mansions built by private lavishment have been demolished, who is ever to restore them? We are hardly likely to see a restoration of the empire; but, assuming that miracle, even the empire must be economical performance. Under any form of regime, luxury must give way to retrenchment. Taxes must inevitably be crushing, and imperial fortunes will have crumbled with the system that reared them. Who is to fill the grand hotels and crowd the stalls of the new operas and theatres? Things for long will move in a vicious circle as they labor heavily to right themselves, for a full half of the indentments that lured wealthy strangers will be gone. Much that used to be soft and beautiful will be hard and cold. There will be no parvenu court, with its seducing atmosphere of show and sybaritism, issuing invitations to be intrigued for or bought at the price of reckless extravagance. There will be probably a brief rule of stern economy, and a way that of that some constitutional prince who shall profess himself the father of the humbler classes, not the free-headed boomer of the foreigner. Who is to inhabit M. Hausmann's palaces? If they are to be tenanted by Frenchmen, rents must fall pitifully, or they must stand empty by streets and places, or become the heritage of meritorious labor. Happen what may in the next few weeks, it looks as if Paris for years to come will be the resort of those who may care to profit by the lesson of adversity that has been read to others; of men who desire to temper themselves for the struggle of life by a residence among the hardest realities. Trust de gloomier forecast of its future before it finds breathing time in its troubles.

METZ.

Life in and Around the Besieged City.

BEFORE METZ, Sept. 25.—It is a wonder to all that the French don't make an attempt to recapture this particular point from which I am writing, as it commands the entire surrounding country, and one can distinctly see, even with the naked eye, everything that goes on in Metz and its environs. The French outposts fire at immense ranges—800 to 1000—and not infrequently they have been successful in either knocking a battery, or more depressingly, entirely regardless of their ammunition, and take every conceivable opportunity of discharging their Chassepots at whatever object may attract their eye. During the whole day and night an everlasting fusillade is kept up, and a constant battle of peasants was going on, but when you see a poor fellow drop you soon find that no such light sport is going on, but that it is war, with all its horrors. Captivity does not, however, prevent itself apparently in its sternness, or most depressing aspects to the lucked inmates of Metz. Children can be seen playing in the meadows; the bands performing lively music; the streets are busy with moving figures in no hurried or hasty way, and, among civilized nations, does not abolish international courtesy."

"If it be asserted that the proclamation of the republic must be regarded as the knell of the empire, we must confess our inability to see how the republic, if it were to be proclaimed, could put itself in the place of a government regularly elected and solemnly confirmed by the French people. Nor do the Committee of Defense justice, when they claim to be regarded as the successors of the King of Prussia, not his judge, and had only to dispose of the captive in a manner compatible with the honor of the allied governments. Louis Napoleon is as truly a sovereign as Wilhelmshöhe as Francis I was at Madrid; and war, among civilized nations, does not abolish international courtesy."

LUTETIA INFELIX.

The Unhappy Fate of Paris.

Permit me, says a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, to say a word for unfortunate Paris. If she must bear the lion's share of responsibility for the war, she will have more than her due part in the calamities it brings in its train. The future, different as it appears, is not a private individual, but till that time comes we are required, both by courtesy and a regard for legality, to treat him as Napoleon III. Count Bismarck, as we know, has consented to receive Jules Favre, and there is no doubt he will point out to that able lawyer the most insuperable difficulties in the way of negotiating or concluding a treaty of peace with the provisional government, since it has as yet met with only a partial recognition in France, and is quite unable to obtain it elsewhere. Till the time may make with Germany will be accepted by the Constituent French Assembly next month. "Should Louis Napoleon be definitely deposed by the formal decision of the French people, we can assure you that the Emperor will not move a finger in the cause of Bonapartism. Such a course would be incompatible both with our feelings and our interests. It is absurd to talk of the legitimist sympathies for a family whose present head has described himself as a pariah. The Emperor will be a dead man, and his future destinies, Louis Napoleon, for us, is still the Emperor."

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Active Skirmishing Near Paris.

Continued Prussian Successes

English Efforts for an Armistice.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Terrible Casualty Near Boston.

Financial and Commercial

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

ATTITUDE OF THE CAIR.

The Cologne Gazette, referring to the remarks of some journals on the attitude of Russia in the present war, says:— "The notoriously friendly feeling of the Emperor of Russia for Prussia cannot be denied; but it is gladly recognized that he is sickly. In this we may remark by the way, as we know from the unanimous testimony of eye-witnesses in St. Petersburg, there is not one word of truth. The Emperor is perfectly well, and is delighted at the prospect of the success of the German victories. At the beginning of the war, as we learn from a trustworthy source, the Emperor Alexander declared, in opposition to the military men who surrounded him:—'The war is a misfortune, but it has been provoked by France, and it is the duty of the Emperor to give the French a fitting lesson.' The news of the battle of Worth was greeted by the Emperor as joyful intelligence, and the statement already made in papers is confirmed as perfectly true, that when at a dining-table with Sedan, he proposed a toast in honor of the event, he broke his glass, according to the ancient custom, but no one might ever drink from it again. All this is little accord with what is said about the unfavorable feeling of Russia for Prussia in the letter of the Emperor Alexander to King William, about which some papers with French sympathies have recently said all sorts of fabulous things in an unfavorable sense. The inventors of rumors about congresses must be looking for another ground for their fabrications, without them and those from whom they receive their orders."

BALLOON ADVENTURES.

Looking at the size and brightness and life of the place, it was difficult to realize that it is absolutely cut off from all the external world, and yet is absolutely, by the means of a sailing and waterlogged ship, and these last messages to the chance of the waves, so these unhappy people in Metz have been trying to get the winds of heaven to carry tidings of them to the great world beyond. The balloon was sent up three days ago from the town laden with a multitude of letters, little scraps of notes, open on one side the letter, on the other the address, and generally on one side or the other a pathetic appeal to the human charity of those who might be kind enough to deliver the letters to the hands they might fall, by their friends or friends, to forward them to their destination; but the winds were hostile, and the balloon came down in the midst of the Philistines. Few people would be more likely to accede to the prayer of the captives, but they were with their strong domestic affections; but at the present there are insurmountable difficulties in the way. I saw a number of these little notes. They were from all sorts and conditions of men; but the general feeling was that of a sickly man, who, in a singularly high state of health. Here and there were a few extra details. One gentleman told his wife that his horse, Bambino, though twice wounded, was getting on a *merveille*, and would live to see happier days. Another, addressing his letter to a sister, expressed a strong desire that a certain young lady, whose name it would be improper to mention, should be as much as possible associated with his kith and kin, "for her comfort" during this time of anxiety. Another gentleman, who was a brother officer; one of them was likely to be decorated, and he himself would, without a doubt, be named a commander of the Legion of Honor. We must all hope that these aspirations will be speedily fulfilled.—Metz correspondence Manchester Guardian.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.

The Tamworth Railway Accident—Verdict of the Jury.

The Coroner's inquest respecting the death of the sufferers by the late accident to the Irish mail train at Tamworth, England was concluded on the 24th inst. The verdict of the jury, which at the time a highly exaggerated account was forwarded to this country by cable, Edwin Smith, the chief guard of the train, said that the distance signals at North Bridge, Tamworth, were lit on the morning of the accident, and he only saw that the signal was against them after the driver had commenced blowing his whistle to apply the breaks, as if in distress. On looking out he found the breaks on, and thought the guard's van and engine break were done, from the number of sparks flying from the wheels. He at once applied his brake, and then he felt a shock as the train went on to the siding, and a crash as the engine went through the stop block and toppled over. The signalman, Mr. Higgins, the signalman at the southern end of the station, stated that it was the duty of Evans to warn him of the approach of the mail train by one blow on his gong. He (Higgins) had his points set for the "stop block" as usual; if he had received a signal from the train he should have gone on to the siding, he should have put his points for the main line, and have brought the mail from the siding again on the main line. He kept his portion of the main line clear, and it Evans had done the same there would have been no accident. Henry Stafford, the foreman of Tamworth station, attributed the accident to Evans, who should have kept his points open for the main line, and not closed them at 6:30 P. M. on the previous evening, and would have been relieved at the same time in the morning. Evans, it was stated, had under his control thirteen points and ten signal levers. Mr. Binkinsop, the solicitor who represented the company, stated that the telegraph system was not perfect, but the company were improving it, and would continue to improve it. The jury retired, and in ten minutes they returned with a verdict of "manslaughter" against Alfred Evans. —The United States District Attorney of Nashville, Tenn., has received instructions from Attorney-General Akerman to take prompt measures for the arrest and "effectual prosecution" of persons guilty of violations of the act of Congress passed to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. A burning well has been "struck" on the plantation of Wade Hampton, in Virginia. It has been burning steadily for more than two weeks. The Greenville Republican says that the gas, when bottled, burns readily, and has a sulphurous smell.

THE EMPIRE OF THE FUTURE.

Bavaria's Claims—Official Propositions on the Unification of Germany.

The Allgemeine Zeitung contains the following Proposition for the regulation of the eventual union of Bavaria with the North German Confederation.

Article 1. The Kingdom of Bavaria enters into a constitutional union with the North German Confederation, which, in consequence of such entry, adopts the name of German Confederation. Article 2. As basis of the constitution of this German Confederation, the general constitution of the North German Confederation, April 11, 1867, shall be adopted, with the following special provisions respecting the several articles. Article 3. Bavaria shall have six votes in the Federal Council. Article 4. In the first (military) Committee of the Federal Council, Bavaria shall at all times be represented by a member of the Federal Council, to be appointed by His Majesty the King of Bavaria. With respect to the committee of customs duties and taxes, and to the committee of the royal treasury, of accounts, the provisions of article 3, section 3, of customs treaty, remain in force. Article 5. The Federal Presidency is bound to keep the peace, and to conduct the negotiations on the course of diplomatic negotiations which are carried out to ward off the danger of war from without, concluding alliances for the purpose of peace. Article 6. Any negotiations of peace after a federal war shall be attended by a representative of Bavaria, to be appointed by His Majesty the King of Bavaria. Article 7. In case of a hostile invasion of the federal territory of a warlike attack on the coast, the declaration of war must be made under any circumstances; in all other cases the concurrence of the sovereigns of at least two-thirds of the population shall be required. Article 8. The federal ambassadors at Vienna, Paris, and Rome receive a councillor of legation, to be appointed by His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and shall be considered an officer of the confederation, and possess all the rights and qualities of such a one. Article 9. Federal legislation concerning the taxing of spirits and beer shall not be extended to the Kingdom of Bavaria on this side of the Rhine. Appropriate deposits shall as much as possible be introduced. Article 10. Concerning the levying and administration of the dues and customs duties and their supervision, the provisions of the customs treaty remain in force. Article 11. The produce of the dues and customs duties remains with the States, with the exception of the distribution of the common revenues the provisions of the customs union remain in force. Article 12. The Federal Presidency shall only construct federal railways in Bavaria with the consent of the Bavarian Government. Article 13. Articles 48, 49, and 50 of the North German Constitution (with the telegraph) are not applicable in Bavaria. Article 14. The Federal Presidency shall call a number of Bavarian electors to the next Federal Convention, such number to be in proportion to the votes of Bavaria in the Federal Council; and also to communicate to the Bavarian Government the names of persons to be appointed to the Federal Council before such appointment takes place. Article 15. For the present article 51 shall not be applicable to Bavaria, but a general German civil law for the confederation shall be introduced forthwith. The Prussian law shall serve as the basis. Article 16. His Majesty the King of Bavaria shall apply at least an equal amount to that mentioned in article 62 to the Bavarian military establishments and furnish the same. For the rest article 62 is applicable to Bavaria. Article 17. The rights belonging to the federal commander-in-chief, in so far as they relate to the wars Bavaria by the military committee of the Federal Council. Article 18. The provisions of article 64 are applicable to Bavaria. Article 19. The Federal Presidency does not avail itself of the right of article 64 within the Kingdom of Bavaria. Article 20. Prussia pledges herself not to proclaim martial law in Bavaria except with the concurrence of the Bavarian Government. Article 21. The quota to the general Federal expenses shall be furnished by Bavaria in two half-yearly instalments not later than January 1 and July 1 in each year. Article 22. As long as no superior Federal court exists, offenses against the confederation, committed in Bavaria, shall be punished according to the Bavarian laws. Article 23. Propositions to alter the Constitution shall be considered rejected even if Bavaria votes in the minority of the Federal Council.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Skirmish—Prussian Success.

Tours, Oct. 10.—Midnight.—The Minister of War has received the following despatch from the Commandant-in-Chief of the 15th Corps, dated at Orleans this evening:—

THE EVACUATION OF MALHOUSS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The correspondent of the Telegraph says that the Prussians on leaving Malhous fired on the people of the town, killing and wounding several. Advice has been received from Metz to Sunday. The weather was very unfavorable for military operations. The firing from the works was steadily maintained. There is much sickness in the town. The Rindapest Prussians took two thousand prisoners in the last encounter. Many of the Prussian wounded have been removed to Berlin. English Efforts to Secure an Armistice. It is stated that the English Minister to France, Lord Lyons, recently suggested to Count Bismarck the expediency of an armistice. Bismarck replied that Prussia would be glad to make peace at any time and any where; but no proposition looking to a truce would be entertained for a moment. FROM NEW ENGLAND. Boiled Alive. BOSTON, Oct. 11.—In Somerville, last evening, H. C. Lincoln, of the firm of Lincoln & Chamberlain, land manufacturers, fell into a large kettle of boiling fat. He was immediately taken out, but only lived one hour. A Serious Matter for Mr. Tilton. The friends of the Rev. Justin D. Tilton having seen published statements made by Theodore Tilton, met at the house of George W. Chipman, last evening, with the Executive Committee of the Union Temple Baptist Church, and by an unanimous vote resolved to prosecute Tilton for libel. In this connection the following card appears to-day:—"The statement made in the Brooklyn Union of Friday, October 7, by Mr. Tilton, is unfortunate in two respects:—First, the letter he prints purporting to be written by me is a forgery. Second, the declaration he makes which follows the letter has not the slightest foundation in truth. JUSTIN D. TILTON."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The German Mails.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The Postmaster at New York having asked the Postmaster-General whether he should despatch the mails to Europe by the Hamburg steamer which leaves New York to-day, the Postmaster-General replied that he considers it unsafe and inexpedient to send the mails by the German steamers at present, on account of their liability to capture by French cruisers.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Death Caused by an Animal Not Rabid.

The Rochester Advertiser of a late date says:— One of the most horrible cases of hydrophobia ever recorded occurred at Saugerties, N. Y., this week, when Mr. William B. Whitaker, an aged and much respected citizen, died an agonizing death from the bite of a rabid dog. It appears that in March last Mr. Whitaker, while playing with a small dog belonging to Moses Krohn, of Saugerties, was bitten just below the nail on the forefinger of the left hand. The dog showed no symptoms of hydrophobia, and nothing was thought of it at the time, the wound soon healing, Whitaker attending as usual to his business. Last Friday morning Whitaker complained of pain in his left arm and shoulder, it kept growing worse every hour, until Friday evening he became rabid, foaming at the mouth, grinding his teeth, snapping, snarling, growling, and barking in the manner of dogs, until it was found necessary for the safety of himself and others to secure him. So furious had he become that he was obliged to call in the assistance of eight strong men, who with gloved hands laid succeeded in secretly tying him to his bed with ropes. Mr. Whitaker, during his illness, fully realized the nature of his disease, and in moments when free from paroxysms would piteously beg of his friends to put an end to his intense sufferings, and would tell them not to come near him for fear he would do them harm. After three days and two nights of the greatest of suffering, death came to his relief, a month or so after the biting of Whitaker, a little girl, daughter of Moses Krohn, was also bitten by the same cur. The little girl as yet has shown no signs of hydrophobia, and as a matter of all-vigilance to secure him, he was bound, he may come from it. These facts should serve to make every one doubly careful in their dealings with canines, as they fully demonstrate that a dog need not necessarily be rabid for his bite to cause death.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., 5000 Pa. 6s, 1st ser., 1000 do., etc.) and prices.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1870. The little business effected on "Change to-day, the probable result of the election being the principal topic of conversation. The demand for Flour was limited to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1200 bushels at \$1.50 per bushel; extra, \$1.60; No. 1, \$1.70; No. 2, \$1.80; No. 3, \$1.90; No. 4, \$2.00; No. 5, \$2.10; No. 6, \$2.20; No. 7, \$2.30; No. 8, \$2.40; No. 9, \$2.50; No. 10, \$2.60; No. 11, \$2.70; No. 12, \$2.80; No. 13, \$2.90; No. 14, \$3.00; No. 15, \$3.10; No. 16, \$3.20; No. 17, \$3.30; No. 18, \$3.40; No. 19, \$3.50; No. 20, \$3.60; No. 21, \$3.70; No. 22, \$3.80; No. 23, \$3.90; No. 24, \$4.00; No. 25, \$4.10; No. 26, \$4.20; No. 27, \$4.30; No. 28, \$4.40; No. 29, \$4.50; No. 30, \$4.60; No. 31, \$4.70; No. 32, \$4.80; No. 33, \$4.90; No. 34, \$5.00; No. 35, \$5.10; No. 36, \$5.20; No. 37, \$5.30; No. 38, \$5.40; No. 39, \$5.50; No. 40, \$5.60; No. 41, \$5.70; No. 42, \$5.80; No. 43, \$5.90; No. 44, \$6.00; No. 45, \$6.10; No. 46, \$6.20; No. 47, \$6.30; No. 48, \$6.40; No. 49, \$6.50; No. 50, \$6.60; No. 51, \$6.70; No. 52, \$6.80; No. 53, \$6.90; No. 54, \$7.00; No. 55, \$7.10; No. 56, \$7.20; No. 57, \$7.30; No. 58, \$7.40; No. 59, \$7.50; No. 60, \$7.60; No. 61, \$7.70; No. 62, \$7.80; No. 63, \$7.90; No. 64, \$8.00; No. 65, \$8.10; No. 66, \$8.20; No. 67, \$8.30; No. 68, \$8.40; No. 69, \$8.50; No. 70, \$8.60; No. 71, \$8.70; No. 72, \$8.80; No. 73, \$8.90; No. 74, \$9.00; No. 75, \$9.10; No. 76, \$9.20; No. 77, \$9.30; No. 78, \$9.40; No. 79, \$9.50; No. 80, \$9.60; No. 81, \$9.70; No. 82, \$9.80; No. 83, \$9.90; No. 84, \$10.00; No. 85, \$10.10; No. 86, \$10.20; No. 87, \$10.30; No. 88, \$10.40; No. 89, \$10.50; No. 90, \$10.60; No. 91, \$10.70; No. 92, \$10.80; No. 93, \$10.90; No. 94, \$11.00; No. 95, \$11.10; No. 96, \$11.20; No. 97, \$11.30; No. 98, \$11.40; No. 99, \$11.50; No. 100, \$11.60; No. 101, \$11.70; No. 102, \$11.80; No. 103, \$11.90; No. 104, \$12.00; No. 105, \$12.10; No. 106, \$12.20; No. 107, \$12.30; No. 108, \$12.40; No. 109, \$12.50; No. 110, \$12.60; No. 111, \$12.70; No. 112, \$12.80; No. 113, \$12.90; No. 114, \$13.00; No. 115, \$13.10; No. 116, \$13.20; No. 117, \$13.30; No. 118, \$13.40; No. 119, \$13.50; No. 120, \$13.60; No. 121, \$13.70; No. 122, \$13.80; No. 123, \$13.90; No. 124, \$14.00; No. 125, \$14.10; No. 126, \$14.20; No. 127, \$14.30; No. 128, \$14.40; No. 129, \$14.50; No. 130, \$14.60; No. 131, \$14.70; No. 132, \$14.80; No. 133, \$14.90; No. 134, \$15.00; No. 135, \$15.10; No. 136, \$15.20; No. 137, \$15.30; No. 138, \$15.40; No. 139, \$15.50; No. 140, \$15.60; No. 141, \$15.70; No. 142, \$15.80; No. 143, \$15.90; No. 144, \$16.00; No. 145, \$16.10; No. 146, \$16.20; No. 147, \$16.30; No. 148, \$16.40; No. 149, \$16.50; No. 150, \$16.60; No. 151, \$16.70; No. 152, \$16.80; No. 153, \$16.90; No. 154, \$17.00; No. 155, \$17.10; No. 156, \$17.20; No. 157, \$17.30; No. 158, \$17.40; No. 159, \$17.50; No. 160, \$17.60; No. 161, \$17.70; No. 162, \$17.80; No. 163, \$17.90; No. 164, \$18.00; No. 165, \$18.10; No. 166, \$18.20; No. 167, \$18.30; No. 168, \$18.40; No. 169, \$18.50; No. 170, \$18.60; No. 171, \$18.70; No. 172, \$18.80; No. 173, \$18.90; No. 174, \$19.00; No. 175, \$19.10; No. 176, \$19.20; No. 177, \$19.30; No. 178, \$19.40; No. 179, \$19.50; No. 180, \$19.60; No. 181, \$19.70; No. 182, \$19.80; No. 183, \$19.90; No. 184, \$20.00; No. 185, \$20.10; No. 186, \$20.20; No. 187, \$20.30; No. 188, \$20.40; No. 189, \$20.50; No. 190, \$20.60; No. 191, \$20.70; No. 192, \$20.80; No. 193, \$20.90; No. 194, \$21.00; No. 195, \$21.10; No. 196, \$21.20; No. 197, \$21.30; No. 198, \$21.40; No. 199, \$21.50; No. 200, \$21.60; No. 201, \$21.70; No. 202, \$21.80; No. 203, \$21.90; No. 204, \$22.00; No. 205, \$22.10; No. 206, \$22.20; No. 207, \$22.30; No. 208, \$22.40; No. 209, \$22.50; No. 210, \$22.60; No. 211, \$22.70; No. 212, \$22.80; No. 213, \$22.90; No. 214, \$23.00; No. 215, \$23.10; No. 216, \$23.20; No. 217, \$23.30; No. 218, \$23.40; No. 219, \$23.50; No. 220, \$23.60; No. 221, \$23.70; No. 222, \$23.80; No. 223, \$23.90; No. 224, \$24.00; No. 225, \$24.10; No. 226, \$24.20; No. 227, \$24.30; No. 228, \$24.40; No. 229, \$24.50; No. 230, \$24.60; No. 231, \$24.70; No. 232, \$24.80; No. 233, \$24.90; No. 234, \$25.00; No. 235, \$25.10; No. 236, \$25.20; No. 237, \$25.30; No. 238, \$25.40; No. 239, \$25.50; No. 240, \$25.60; No. 241, \$25.70; No. 242, \$25.80; No. 243, \$25.90; No. 244, \$26.00; No. 245, \$26.10; No. 246, \$26.20; No. 247, \$26.30; No. 248, \$26.40; No. 249, \$26.50; No. 250, \$26.60; No. 251, \$26.70; No. 252, \$26.80; No. 253, \$26.90; No. 254, \$27.00; No. 255, \$27.10; No. 256, \$27.20; No. 257, \$27.30; No. 258, \$27.40; No. 259, \$27.50; No. 260, \$27.60; No. 261, \$27.70; No. 262, \$27.80; No. 263, \$27.90; No. 264, \$28.00; No. 265, \$28.10; No. 266, \$28.20; No. 267, \$28.30; No. 268, \$28.40; No. 269, \$28.50; No. 270, \$28.60; No. 271, \$28.70; No. 272, \$28.80; No. 273, \$28.90; No. 274, \$29.00; No. 275, \$29.10; No. 276, \$29.20; No. 277, \$29.30; No. 278, \$29.40; No. 279, \$29.50; No. 280, \$29.60; No. 281, \$29.70; No. 282, \$29.80; No. 283, \$29.90; No. 284, \$30.00; No. 285, \$30.10; No. 286, \$30.20; No. 287, \$30.30; No. 288, \$30.40; No. 289, \$30.50; No. 290, \$30.60; No. 291, \$30.70; No. 292, \$30.80; No. 293, \$30.90; No. 294, \$31.00; No. 295, \$31.10; No. 296, \$31.20; No. 297, \$31.30; No. 298, \$31.40; No. 299, \$31.50; No. 300, \$31.60; No. 301, \$31.70; No. 302, \$31.80; No. 303, \$31.90; No. 304, \$32.00; No. 305, \$32.10; No. 306, \$32.20; No. 307, \$32.30; No. 308, \$32.40; No. 309, \$32.50; No. 310, \$32.60; No. 311, \$32.70; No. 312, \$32.80; No. 313, \$32.90; No. 314, \$33.00; No. 315, \$33.10; No. 316, \$33.20; No. 317, \$33.30; No. 318, \$33.40; No. 319, \$33.50; No. 320, \$33.60; No. 321, \$33.70; No. 322, \$33.80; No. 323, \$33.90; No. 324, \$34.00; No. 325, \$34.10; No. 326, \$34.20; No. 327, \$34.30; No. 328, \$34.40; No. 329, \$34.50; No. 330, \$34.60; No. 331, \$34.70; No. 332, \$34.80; No. 333, \$34.90; No. 334, \$35.00; No. 335, \$35.10; No. 336, \$35.20; No. 337, \$35.30; No. 338, \$35.40; No. 339, \$35.50; No. 340, \$35.60; No. 341, \$35.70; No. 342, \$35.80; No. 343, \$35.90; No. 344, \$36.00; No. 345, \$36.10; No. 346, \$36.20; No. 347, \$36.30; No. 348, \$36.40; No. 349, \$36.50; No. 350, \$36.60; No. 351, \$36.70; No. 352, \$36.80; No. 353, \$36.90; No. 354, \$37.00; No. 355, \$37.10; No. 356, \$37.20; No. 357, \$37.30; No. 358, \$37.40; No. 359, \$37.50; No. 360, \$37.60; No. 361, \$37.70; No. 362, \$37.80; No. 363, \$37.90; No. 364, \$38.00; No. 365, \$38.10; No. 366, \$38.20; No. 367, \$38.30; No. 368, \$38.40; No. 369, \$38.50; No. 370, \$38.60; No. 371, \$38.70; No. 372, \$38.80; No. 373, \$38.90; No. 374, \$39.00; No. 375,